

FAMILY DRUG STORE.
J. M. SMITH & CO.,
 HAVE RECEIVED PER LATE ARRIVAL, a New Assortment of Drugs and Medicines.
 Sarsaparilla, Townsend's do., Ayer's do., Bristol's do., Bakers' do., Root do., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Balsam for the Lungs, Balsam of Wild Cherry, Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda, Compound Extract of Sassafras, Capsules, Throat's Extract, Crossman's Specific, Pills and Ointments, of various kinds, Liniments, Plasters, Pectoral Emulgators, Sponges, Hamburg Tea, Lily White, Pumping Paste, Trusses, J. R. Cooke's Nipples, Nipple Shields, Lubin's and Pinaud's Extracts, Toilet Articles, Lip Salve, Indelible Pencils, a New Invention. Hair Restorers and Dressings, Syringes, Leeches, etc., etc., etc.
Drugs of all kinds.
 Corner of Fort and Hotel streets. 11-45

KEM HO,
 Restaurant and Boarding House,
 Corner of Hotel & Maunakea Sts.,
 THE TABLES WILL BE SUPPLIED with the best in the Market.
 Meals at all hours.
 Board per week, \$3.00 and \$4.00. Single Meals down stairs 12c. 11-45

PUNALUU RICE PLANTATION.
 NO. 1, and COOLIE RICE always on hand and for sale by
WALKER & ALLEN.
 38-3m Agents.

R. R. R.
 90
 OUT OF
 100

OF DEATHS, that annually occur, are caused by Preventable Diseases, and the greater portion of those complaints would, if Radway's Ready Relief or Pills (as the case may require,) were administered when pain or uneasiness or slight sickness is experienced, be exterminated from the system in a few hours. PAIN, no matter from what cause, is almost instantly cured by the Ready Relief. In cases of Cholera, Diarrhoea, Cramps, Spasms, Bifidous Cholic, in fact all Pains, Aches and Infirmities either in the Stomach, Bowels, Bladder, Kidneys, or the Joints, Muscles, Legs, Arms, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Fever and Ague, Headache, Toothache, &c., will in a FEW MINUTES yield to the soothing influence of the Ready Relief.

Sudden Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Diphtheria, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Chills, Fever and Ague, Mercurial Pains, Scarlet Fever, &c., &c., take from four to six of Radway's Pills, and also take a teaspoonful of the Ready Relief in a glass of warm water, sweetened with sugar or honey, betwixt the throat and chest with Ready Relief, (if Ague or Intermittent Fever, betwixt the spine also,) in the morning you will be cured.

How the Ready Relief Acts!
 In a few minutes the patient will feel a slight tingling irritation, and the skin becomes reddened; there is a much distress in the stomach, the Relief will assist nature in removing the offending cause, a general warmth is felt throughout the entire body, and its diffusive stimulating properties rapidly course through every vein and tissue of the system, removing the morbid and partially paralyzed glands and organs to renewed and healthy action, perspiration follows, and the surface of the body feels increased heat. The sickness at stomach, colds, chills, head-ache, oppressed breathing, the soreness of the throat, and all pains, either internally or externally, rapidly subside, and the patient falls into a tranquil sleep, awakes refreshed, invigorated, cured.
 It will be found that in using the Relief externally, either on the spine or across the kidneys, or over the stomach and bowels, that for several days after a pleasurable warmth will be felt, showing the length of time it continues its influence over the diseased parts.
 Each bottle of R. R. R. RELIEF, 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists and Country Merchants, Grocers, &c.

RADWAY & CO.,
 87 Maiden Lane, New York.

TYPHOID FEVER.
 This disease is not only cured by Dr. Radway's Relief and Pills, but prevented. If exposed to it, put one teaspoonful of Relief in a tumbler of water. Drink this before going out in the morning, and several times during the day. Take one of Radway's Pills one hour before dinner, and one on going to bed.
 If seized with Fever, take 4 to 6 of the Pills every six hours, until copious discharges from the bowels take place; also drink the Relief diluted with water, and bathe the entire surface of the body with Relief. Soon a powerful perspiration will take place, and you will feel a pleasant heat throughout the system. Keep on taking Relief repeatedly, every four hours, also the Pills. A cure will be sure to follow. The relief is strengthening, stimulating, soothing, and quieting; it is sure to break up the Fever and to neutralize the poison. Let this treatment be followed, and thousands will be saved. The same treatment in Fever and Ague, Yellow Fever, Ship Fever, Bilious Fever, will effect a cure in 24 hours. When the patient feels the Relief irritating or heating the skin, a cure is positive. In all cases where pain is felt the Relief should be used.

Relief 50 cts.; Pills 25 cts. Sold by all Druggists.
 See Dr. Radway's Almanac for 1893
For Sale by
 Crane & Brigham, San Francisco
 J. H. McDonald & Co., San Francisco
 Russell & Co., Sacramento
 And by all Druggists and Country Merchants.

THEOD. C. HEUCK
 Offers for Sale
 New and Desirable Goods
 SHORTLY EXPECTED
 FROM
EUROPE & THE UNITED STATES,
 -PER-
R. C. Wylie from Hamburg,
Wilhelm I. from Bremen,
Ceylon from Boston,
Steamers Idaho and Montana,
 -ALSO-
 By Every Packet from San Francisco
 AS FOLLOWS:
Shipment per R. C. Wylie,
 JUST RECEIVED, CONSISTING OF
Dry Goods, &c.
BALES FANCY PRINTS OF SUPERIOR
 quality and new styles,
 White Cottons, Blue Cottons, Brown Drills, Blue Drills, Heavy Blue Denims—a sup's art., Assorted Colored Bunting, Large sized Cotton and Woollen Blankets of assorted colors, Fine Black Bartheles, Black and Colored De-laines, Cashmeres, &c., Black, White and Blue Colours, and Alpaca, Superior White and Drab Molekin, White and Blue Flannels, Black Silk in pieces, Barege for veils, etc., Black Crapes, Fine Black and Blue Broadcloth, Cheviot Linen, Pastelons, Staff, Vastors, Lawns, Mosquito Nettings, Barapes and Hosi-ans, Fancy Merinos and Cashmeres.

Clothing &c.
 A complete and well selected Assortment of Cotton, Linen, Doekin, Cashmere and Fine Cloth Coats, also, Pastelons of various styles and quality, Fine White Manilla and Black Satin Vests, etc., etc.

Shirts,
 In great variety and styles, viz: White Madapolam and Fancy Bosom Shirts, White and Printed Cotton and Hickory Shirts, Fine White Linen Bosom and all linen Shirts, Plain, Colored, Striped and Fancy Colours, Flannel Shirts, assorted, Heavy Grey and Blue Flannel Shirts, open Front Shirts.

Hosiery,
 A Choice Assortment of Men's Cotton, half Wool, Merino and Silk Undershirts and Draw-ers—all large sizes. A complete invoice of Men's Socks in Cotton and Wool—white, colored and fancy. Ladies' Fine White and Black Stockings, superior quality.

Hats,
 Of Different Qualities and Styles.

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,
 Of the very best of German and French man-ufacture, in Calfskin, Cloth, Cashmere, Patent Leather, etc., etc.

Saddlery, &c.,
 Men's Superior English, German and French Saddles—large, Ladies' Saddles, Bridles of various styles, Bits, Spurs, Saddle Cloth, &c.

Groceries & Provisions,
 Crushed Sugar in half barrels, Superior West-phalia Ham, Bologna Sausages, Sardines in half and quarter boxes, Anchovies and Sardines in stone jars, Vinegar in 3 and 5 gallon demijohns, Superior Fruit in Symples, Fruits in Sugar, Vanilla Chocolate.

Spirits, Wines & Beer,
 Casks very Superior Pale Brandy, Fine old Sherry in wood, Superior Port Wine, Sparkling Hock, Champagne, Claret, the Celebrated Gln of Reymond and Sons, Schiedam, Ale and Porter in quarts and pints, of the well known Brewery of Beck & Schroeder, Ham-burg, the famous Liebfrauenmich Hock.

Cigars,
 From the cheapest to the best Havana

Sundries.
 Saloon's Sheath Knives and Jack Knives. Also—A Choice Assortment of Fancy Cutlery of different sizes and patterns, Needles, No. 1 to 10, Violin Strings, Playing Cards, Jewellery, assorted French Dusters, Gent's and Ladies' Superior Kid Gloves.

UMBRELLAS—Cotton, Alpaca, and Silks of various colors and patterns. Mas-sara Oil, Children's Toys, Dolls, Water Colors, Beads, Suspenders of various qualities and patterns, Wrapping Paper.

PAINTS AND OILS—Superior White Lead, Zinc White, Balled Linseed Oil.

CASKS ZINC, in Sheets of 36 by 72 and 37 by 84 inches.

ROLLS SHEET LEAD, of 2, 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2, 5, 5 1/2 and 6 pounds per square foot.

ROUND BAR IRON, from 3 to 11 inches diameter.

WINDOW GLASS, in boxes of 50 feet each, from 18 by 24 to 30 by 40 inches.

ON HAND,
 Besides Other Merchandise,
 Downer's best Kerosene Oil, in 5 gallon tins, Fresh California Lime, Best Portland Cement, Assorted Paints, Macle's Dye and Plaster of Paris, Roofing Felt, Superior Kona Coffee.

Also, First Shipment of the well known MESS BEEF, packed by C. Bertle-mann, on Kauai.

Just Received per Ship
Ceylon from Boston,
 Bales best Amoskag Denims, White and Blue Sewing Cotton, Case Fine White Prints—Assorted Patterns, Superior White and Brown Cottons and Drills for family use, Lampwick, American Saddles—large size, Hunt's Superior Handled Axes—assorted sizes, Native Ferns, best make (O's), Card Matches, Gotta Ferns, Hose and Couplings, 3 inch, etc. Spathes, Mason's best Blacking, Barrels Turk's Island Salt, etc., etc.

Also, Soon to Follow per
Wilhelm I.
 A SHIPMENT OF VERY DESIRABLE
German, English & French Goods,
 To be Specified Without Delay.

The Steamers and Packets
 From San Francisco, by every trip, will bring Invoices of New and Desirable Merchandise,
 Consisting of all the various branches of man-ufactures and provisions of California, the Eastern States, England, and the Continent of Europe,
 Which Shipments will be Classified on arrival.

THEOD. C. HEUCK.
 32-3m Cor. Fort & Merchant Streets.

YOUNG AGAIN.
 I'm growing old, but what of that?
 The winter snows are on my hair,
 And like an antiquated chair,
 I creak my feet and creak my chair.
 To sit and think and read the news,
 To 'twiddle twain that bridge my nose,
 A mottled coat beneath my shoes,
 To coax the dull blood to my toes.
 I'm growing old, but what of that?
 Each falling snow, each twinge of pain,
 But tells me with familiar chat,
 I'm coming to my youth again;
 And when my joy that change eternal—
 Returns, renews the moment—thing—
 That life is born when grasses turn,
 That out of winter laps the spring.
 And such a Spring! Bubbles, oh me!
 That age and mellow pass away,
 That a brief cycle sets me free
 To launch into unending day.
 The snows shall fade from out my hair,
 Dim eyes the weakness flow with pain,
 Heart's ease the wrinkle how repair,
 And all my youth come back again.
 Night flames his wings and turns to day,
 'Mid joy and bells the year is born;
 Though all things seem to pass away,
 To all shall come another morn.
 He we call Death, with kindly hand,
 Plants all the shades of the plain,
 And then of me he takes his hand,
 I shall renew my youth again.
 —Harper's Magazine.

Descent into a Parisian Mush-room Cave.
 It is pretty generally known that mush-rooms are grown in great quantity under Paris and its environs, but it is somewhat difficult to gain access to these *cavities*, and therefore a few words descriptive of one of them may not be unacceptable. The locality is that of Montrouge, just outside Paris. The surface of the ground is cropp'd with wheat; here and there are heaps of large white cut stones ready to be transported to the buildings of Paris, and which have been brought to the surface through the coal-like openings. There is nothing like a quarry," as we understand it, to be seen about, but the stone is extracted as we extract coal, and with no interference whatever with the surface of the ground. We find a "cham-pignoniste" after some trouble, and he accom-panies us across some fields to the mouth of his mushroom garden. If we may so call it. It is a circular opening, half of it being covered with planks, and the head of a pole with sticks thrust through it appearing a couple of feet above the surface, its base resting in the darkness several feet below. We descend by this shaly pole with the sticks thrust through it, and soon reach the bottom of the shaft, from which little passages radiate. A few small lamps fixed at the ends of pointed sticks are placed below, and with one of these we follow our guide. Our passage is narrow, but roomy enough to stand erect, and immediately on entering it mushroom culture begins. On each side of the path-way there is a small bed of moist half-de-composed stable manure, not covered with earth—these beds which have been made quite recently and have not yet been spawned. Presently we arrive at beds in which the spawn has been placed, and is "taking" freely. The spawn in this cave is introduced to the little beds by means of flakes taken from an old bed, or, still better, from a heap of stable manure in which it occurs "naturally." Such spawn our guide preferred, and called it virgin spawn, and considered it many times more valuable than that taken from old beds. Of spawn in bricks, as in England, there is none. Our championist pointed with pride to the way in which the flakes of spawn had begun to spread their influence through the little beds, and passed on, sometimes stooping very low, and cautioning us against the pointed stones in the roof, to where the beds were in a more advanced state. Here he saw, and with much pleasure, little smooth, pretty-colored rings running against all the sides of the passage and wherever the rocky subway became as wide as a small bedroom, two or three little beds were placed parallel to each other. These beds were young, and dotted over on their sides with mushrooms no bigger than sweet-pea seeds, but regularly dotted thus, and affording an excellent prospect of a crop. He observed that the little beds contain a much smaller body of stuff than is ever the case in our gardens—20 inches high, and about the same width at base being about the maximum, and of course these against the sides of the passages have not so much matter as those shaped like little potato pits, and placed in the more open spaces. The soil with which they are covered to the depth of about an inch is nearly white—it is simply sifted from the rubbish of the stone cutting above, and the use of this gives to the recently-made bed the appearance of being covered with whitish putty. Although we were from 70 to 80 below the surface of the ground, everything looks very neat—in fact, very much more so than could have been expected, not a particle of litter or matter out of place being met with the whole time. Some length of bed is made every day in the year, and as they naturally finish one gallery or series of galleries at a time, the beds in each have a like bearing. As we proceed to these in like bearing, creeping up and down narrow passages, always between the two little narrow beds that line the passages, and seeing now and then wider nooks at the side filled with two or three little beds, even if the space be but a few feet long, daylight is again seen, this time coming through another well-like shaft, formerly used for getting up the stone, but now for throwing down the requisite material into the cave. At the bottom lies a large heap of the white earth of the passages, and a barrel of water—for gentle watering are required in the quiet, cool, moist stillness of these caves, as well as in mushroom houses on the upper crust. As we plunge into a passage dark as ink, and are between two lines of little beds in full bearing, the beautiful white button-like mush-rooms appearing everywhere in profusion along the sides of the dimly lit passages, something like the drifts which farmers make for green crops. As the proprietor goes along he removes sundry bunches that are in perfection, and leaves them on the spot, so that they may be gathered with the collection for to-morrow's market. He gathers largely every day, occasionally sending more than 400 pounds weight per day, the average being about 300 pounds. A moment more and we are in an open space, a sort of chamber say 20 feet by 12 feet; and here the little beds are arranged in parallel lines, a passage of not more than four inches separating them, and the sides of the beds literally blistered over with mushrooms. There is one exception; on half of the bed and for about ten feet long the little mushrooms have appeared, and are appearing, but they never get so large as the pea stage, and then shrivel away, "be-witched," as it were. At least, such was the inference to be drawn from the cultivator's expressions about it. He gravely attributed it to a ridiculously superstitious cause, which is better not mentioned here. Generally the mushrooms

grow in bunches, and so equally sized that it is often desirable to gather the whole crop at the same time. The sides of one bed here had been almost stripped by the taking away of such bunches, and it is worthy of note that they are not only taken out root and all when being gathered, but the very spot in which they grew is scraped out a little, so as to get rid of every trace of the old bunch, and then the space is covered with a little earth from the bottom of the heap. It is the habit to do this in every case, and when our guide leaves a small hole from which he has pulled a solitary mushroom, he fills it with some of the white earth from the base, no doubt intending to gather other mushrooms from the same spot ere many weeks pass. The mushrooms look very white and pretty, and are of a quarter of an inch thick, pointed at one end, the taper being very inches long and the diameter of the point a quarter of an inch. It weighed thirteen pounds. The point was upward, and the iron smooth. The misle entered the cheek outside the teeth, and under the cheek bone, went inside an inch behind the eye, and out of the top of the head in the centre, two inches back of the line where the forehead and hair meet.

Gage was a perfectly healthy, strong and active young man, twenty-five years of age, of nervous-bilious temperament, five and a half feet in height, average weight one hundred and fifty pounds, possessing an iron will as well as an iron frame, muscular system remarkably well developed, having had scarcely a day's illness from childhood up.

One piece of the skull had been broken out in fragments; another piece was raised and thrown back, like a door, the scalp serving as a hinge; and on the opposite side of the wound there was another fracture and an elevation. The globe of the left eye was partially protruded from its orbit, the left side of the face was more prominent than the right. The opening in the skull was two inches wide by three and a half long, and the brain was hanging in shreds on the hair. The pulsation of the brain could be distinctly seen, and the doctor passed his finger in its whole length without the patient saying he felt pain.

In fifty-nine days the patient was abroad. On the third day there was an inflammation and some delirium, and during several weeks there was occasional delirium; for two weeks of the time the patient lay in a stupor, and his death was expected, and his grave clothes prepared. On the 25th of November he went in a close carriage thirty miles to his home in Lebanon.

The subsequent history of the case is interesting. Gage came back to Cavendish in April, in fair health and strength having his tamping-iron with him, and he carried it with him till the day of his death twelve years after. The effect of the injury appears to have been the destruction of the equilibrium between the intellectual faculties and the animal propensities. He was now capricious, fitful, irrev-erent, impatient, and during several years in intellectual capacity and manifestations, a man in physical system and passions. His physical recovery was complete, but those who once knew him as a shrewd, smart, energetic, persistent business man, recognised the change in his mental character. The balance of his mind was gone.

He went to various places, being engaged here and there; he was a year and a half in charge of horses at a livery stable; he was exhibited at Barnum's Museum, New York; and in August, 1852, four years after his injury, left New England forever, and went to Valparaiso with a coachman who was going to establish a fine of coaches. Here he lived eight years, occasionally driving a six-horse coach, and enduring many hardships. In 1860 his health began to fail. In 1860 he lived long illness, the nature of which cannot now be ascertained.

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A MONSTER BIRD.—James Henry of Mount City, Illinois, on Sunday week shot a new and comparatively unknown bird, on the Kentucky shore, opposite that city, which is thus described by the *Cairo Democrat*:

"It is larger than the ostrich, and weighs one hundred and four pounds. The body of this wonderful bird is covered with snow-white down, and its head is of a fiery red. The wings, of deep black, measured fifteen feet from tip to tip, and the bill, of a yellow color, twenty-four inches. Its legs were slender and sinewy, pea-green in color, and measure forty-eight inches in length. One of the feet resembled that of a duck, and the other that of a turkey. Mr. Henry shot it at a distance of one hundred yards, from the topmost branch of a dead tree, where it had perched preying upon a falconed sheep that it had carried from the ground. This strange species of bird, which was said to have existed extensively during the days of the mastodon, is almost entirely extinct—the last one having been seen in the state of New York during the year 1812. Potter has it on exhibition in his office at Mount City. Its flight across the town and river was witnessed by hundreds of citizens."

BRITISH INDIA.—This country is fully described in a blue book, or parliamentary publication of some 50 pages, recently published. This official statistical abstract of the census of 1881, which was taken with scrupulous exactness, furnishes a complete and accurate picture of the condition of India in 1881, and its progress since 1867.

The area of British India is 947,392 square miles, and the population 143,888,789; of the native States the area is 506,700 square miles, and the population 47,959,190; of the native or Indian States under French govern-ment, 128 square miles, with a population of 202,887; under Portuguese government, 1066 square miles, with 313,392 people; making a grand total of 1,582,888 square miles, with a population of 192,013,137. The population of Calcutta, according to the census of 1881, was 77,024; of Bombay, 1864, 515,502; of Madras, in 1881, 425,771. The gross amount of the public expenditure of British India has in-creased from \$153,944,576, in the financial year 1857-58, to \$229,060,510 in 1885-86. In seven of the ten years there was a deficiency; and the public debt advanced from \$397,500,845 to \$491,508,555. All the principal sources of public revenue have increased largely in productivity. Land revenue, from \$88,410,550 in 1857, to \$102,300,435 in 1885; opium from \$25,012,000 to \$42,501,320; salt, from \$18,577,870 to \$28,710,745; excise, from \$7,434,520 to \$12,002,750; stamps, from \$3,110,520 to \$9,773,150; tribute, from \$2,330,150 to \$3,548,160. A table of the principal items of expenditure is not furnished, but the expend-iture on the public works are stated to have increased from \$11,007,810 in 1857-58, to \$26,805,125 in 1885-86. The vessels (including the navy) entered and cleared at the ports of British India, advanced, in the ten years, from 41,255, of a 549,758 tons, to 48,401, of 7,261,284 tons, to \$229,060,510 in 1885-86. The British tonnage having more than doubled in the ten years. The ports of India have also advanced from \$70,972,935 in 1857-58 to \$147,500,140 in 1885-86, and of treasure from \$72,908,455 to

A REMARKABLE SURGICAL CASE.—At a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Medical Society, Dr. John M. Harlow, physi-cian and surgeon, of Woburn, but formerly of Cavendish, Vermont, read a paper con-taining the history of a most interesting case of injury to the head, and presented to the meeting the veritable skull which sustained the injury. The case occurred some twenty years ago in Cavendish, Vermont, and was de-scribed in the *Traveler* a few days later. On the 13th of September, 1843, Phineas P. Gage, foreman of a gang of men en-gaged in blasting a deep cut in the Rutland and Burlington road, had a tamping-iron blown through his brains, and recovered within sixty days, living twelve years after. The tamping-iron was three and a half feet long, one and a quarter inches thick, pointed at one end, the taper being very inches long and the diameter of the point a quarter of an inch. It weighed thirteen pounds. The point was upward, and the iron smooth. The misle entered the cheek outside the teeth, and under the cheek bone, went inside an inch behind the eye, and out of the top of the head in the centre, two inches back of the line where the forehead and hair meet.

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BRITISH INDIA.—This country is fully described in a blue book, or parliamentary publication of some 50 pages, recently published. This official statistical abstract of the census of 1881, which was taken with scrupulous exactness, furnishes a complete and accurate picture of the condition of India in 1881, and its progress since 1867.

The area of British India is 947,392 square miles, and the population 143,888,789; of the native States the area is 506,700 square miles, and the population 47,959,190; of the native or Indian States under French govern-ment, 128 square miles, with a population of 202,887; under Portuguese government, 1066 square miles, with 313,392 people; making a grand total of 1,582,888 square miles, with a population of 192,013,137. The population of Calcutta, according to the census of 1881, was 77,024; of Bombay, 1864, 515,502; of Madras, in 1881, 425,771. The gross amount of the public expenditure of British India has in-creased from \$153,944,576, in the financial year 1857-58, to \$229,060,510 in 1885-86. In seven of the ten years there was a deficiency; and the public debt advanced from \$397,500,845 to \$491,508,555. All the principal sources of public revenue have increased largely in productivity. Land revenue, from \$88,410,550 in 1857, to \$102,300,435 in 1885; opium from \$25,012,000 to \$42,501,320; salt, from \$18,577,870 to \$28,710,745; excise, from \$7,434,520 to \$12,002,750; stamps, from \$3,110,520 to \$9,773,150; tribute, from \$2,330,150 to \$3,548,160. A table of the principal items of expenditure is not furnished, but the expend-iture on the public works are stated to have increased from \$11,007,810 in 1857-58, to \$26,805,125 in 1885-86. The vessels (including the navy) entered and cleared at the ports of British India, advanced, in the ten years, from 41,255, of a 549,758 tons, to 48,401, of 7,261,284 tons, to \$229,060,510 in 1885-86. The British tonnage having more than doubled in the ten years. The ports of India have also advanced from \$70,972,935 in 1857-58 to \$147,500,140 in 1885-86, and of treasure from \$72,908,455 to

\$132,736,005, and of cotton goods from \$24,706,765 to \$59,246,070. The exports increased in the ten years mentioned from \$128,959,583 to \$177,066,944; of opium from \$328,180 to \$4,013,720; of rice from \$1,538,910 to \$24,546,810. The emigrants from British India were 13,555 in 1867-7, 27,779 in 1868-9, two-thirds of them bound for Madras. At the end of 1882, \$250,253,569 had been expended on railways. In the year ending with June, 1882, 2,452 miles were open, and 10,150,910 passengers were conveyed; the year's receipts were \$40,030,180, and the working expenses \$11,129,975; 13,300 miles of Government tele-graph lines were then open; the year's re-ceipts amounted to \$264,720; the expenditure for working and maintenance was \$816,900; the expenses of the lines being \$329,040 more than the receipts. In 1857-8, 42,407,959 letters and newspapers were transmitted through the postoffice of British India; in 1882-3, 50,961,004; the offices opened in-creased from 965 to 2,070. The troops com-manded in British India in 1887 were 45,522 Europeans, and 232,224 natives; in 1866, 66,814 Europeans, and 117,095 natives. In 1868, with an average strength of 75,390 European troops, there were 3,651 deaths among them from ordinary causes, and 544 by cholera; in 1866, with an average strength of 59,941, the deaths from ordinary causes were only 665, and by cholera 79. In the schools and col-leges maintained or aided by Government, the average attendance of pupils was 190,666 in 1887, and 1,417 in 1868. The Government expenditure \$77,755 in 1882, \$230,190 in 1880. These figures give some idea of ten years' progress of British India.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

NORWEGIAN CUSTOMS.—A story is told of a Hallingdal man who entered a church during the performance of Divine service. Walking up the aisle of the church, he stood a moment in front of the communion-table, and then, turning a somersault, sprang over the communion-table and alighted on the table. The officiating clergyman, who was removed for his great strength, seized the offender by the neck and hurled him back again among the people, where he remained for some time intransigent. We once witnessed a remarkable feat performed by a soldier, a Hallingdal man, in the garri-son in Christiania. A brother soldier held up his cap as high in the air, as he could, and then the Hallingdal man, taking a sud-den leap, knocked the cap on the ground with his right foot. The men of Hallingdal are said to have a strange and barbarous custom when in the field, and are primed withinkel, they draw their short knives, and pointing them at each other, they in-quire in an amiable way, "How far will you go?" A certain portion of each knife is then measured off on each side, and the remainder of the blades are carefully bound round with cloth, so that the knives cannot penetrate beyond a certain distance. At present then set to work, and stab and slash each other in all directions. Sometimes these encounters end fatally, but a little bloodletting does some of the parties any harm. It may be asked if these strange combats arise from a natural taste for shed-ding blood. It is not to be so, but the cus-tom has been handed down from father to son for many generations, and that any Hallingdal man refusing to fight when chal-lenged would be branded as a coward.

SUGAR & MOLASSES.
 1868
THOMAS SPENCER—PLANTATION.
 1868
HILO, H. I.
 Sugar and Molasses.
 CROP COMING IN AND FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY
WALKER & ALLEN,
 Agents.
 38-3m

ONOMEA PLANTATION.
 Sugar and Molasses—Crop 1868
 COMING IN, FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY
WALKER & ALLEN,
 Agents.
 38-3m